but nobody can compel the Australian to fight above 158 pounds, and when he goes beyond that he has a perfect right to suit himself. But if Corbett defeats Sullivan it

would be pretty safe to bet that he would also defeat Fitzsimmons.

Another Great Disappointment.

at all Mitchell will tell him the best way to

President Noel, of the Olympic Club, is confident that he will secure a man for Fitz-simmons to tackle during what is termed the

"big week." The proposed contests between Jack McAuliffe and Myer and between Sul-

livan and Corbett are going along all right, and they are likely to take place. Middle-

A Stream of Projectiles.

The operator pulls the trigger once, and after that each shot discharges the next one, and rifle bullets issue from the muzzle at the

the powder and projectile, which cost \$750 more. Sixteen hundred and fifty dollars a

water. It will be remembered that the famous "Jubilee shot," fired from a similar

gun on the occasion of the Queen's jubiles, fell at a distance of 13 miles, attaining at the highest part of its trajectory an elevation of four miles.

Europe Using Smaller Bifles.

It is a remarkable fact that the caliber of the rifles supplied to the armies of Europe has diminished within the last four years from 45-100 to 25-100 of an inch. Several

very interesting results are accomplished by this change. To begin with, owing to the less resistance opposed by the air to the smaller bullets, they go straighter and the marksman can use his sights for point-blank range up to 500 yards. The improvement

Realizing Jules Verne's Idea!

of Government experts. Readers of THE

does not carry men, is called the "Victoria"

tric wire from shore. It moves beneath the

water, approaching the object of its hostility unseen. If the operator wishes to see just

The Effectiveness of the Ram.

Naval authorities assert that rams will be

the most effective weapons in the naval con-flicts of the future. In the building of every battleship nowadays much attention is given

in order that she may ram an adversary effectively. Methods of conflict on the sea

of missiles against the enemy, and at the critical moment "giving the stem" to an

opposing craft.

In order to conceive the power of a modern ram, imagine a ship weighing 5,000 tons drived at a speed of 15 miles an hour against

driven at a speed of 15 miles an hour against a floating antagonist. The force of the blow can be figured out by multiplying the 'mass into the square of the velocity. Twin screws help quick steering so much that a vessel so equipped is hard to strike, but practice in this kind of maneuver is obtained by European officers with twin screw launches, which, with well-padded bows, rush at each other, and fight as men do with soft gloves. In Bulwer's novel, entitled "The Coming Race," the strange people calling them-

Race," the strange people calling them-selves the Vril-ya were represented as pos-

sessing such tremendous means of de-struction controllable by the merest in-fant, that they never thought of making

war among themselves, since to do so would have signified universal annihilation. On

is tempted to imagine that some such state of affairs must actually arise in the world

before long when nations will no longer dare to fight because of the frightful power of their own weapons. RENE BACHE.

wo Yorkshire Farms Alternate Yearly

n connection with the defining of bounds-

ies is mentioned in Blount's Ancient Tenyre

Land Two farms lying in the township

f Swinton, in Yorkshire, England, and be

longing to Earl Fitzwilliam, change their parish every year.

For one year from Easter Day at 12 noon till next Easter Day at the same hour they lie in the parish of Mexbrough, and then, till the Easter Day following, at the same hour they are they are

Lying in Different Parishes.

One of the most singular circums

to making the stem as powerful as pos

Changes in the Local Team and Opinions Regarding Their Worth.

THE RELEASE OF GALVIN.

Some Leading Features of the Recent Meeting of League Magnates.

VERY BAD FINANCIAL REPORTS.

Fred Johnson's Training Methods Different to the American Style.

BOB FITZSIMMONS AND CHOYNSKI

If ever anybody was between the "devil and the deep sea" the officials of the local baseball club are. If they turn to the right they are assaulted; if they turn to the left they are kicked; if they go forward a fearful fate awaits them; if they go backward they are jumped on, and if they stand still they are deemed too cowardly to live. Now what are they to do? Their individuality even in their own business is not acknowledged, and all the factions of cranks above referred to presume to run their business for them. Surely their lot is not a happy

Not many days a ago everybody who took any interest in the club at all were clamoring for changes; that is, a change of play-"Why don't you release some of your old played-outs and get new men?" was the general cry, both among the public and writers. The club officials did this, and just as soon as they did it up went a howl because it was done.

Another faction for months has been cry-"Why don't you get a man to take sole charge of the team and let him sign and release whom he please? Too much management has ruined your club." This cry, too, was responded, to and just as soon as the man in charge begins to exercise his judgment up goes the howl again. In truth, it is only fair to state that there has been more, outside interference with the management of the Pittsburg Baseball Club than with any other club in the country. True, this shows a keen in-

terest in the game, but it can be carried to an unreasonable limit.

The management of the club was bound to make changes of some kind, and changes cannot be made without releasing some-body. Who is to be the judge as to the players to be released? The public or the management? If it is the latter then surely credit must be given for honesty of urpose and a desire to make things better. If we look at matters this way, then as-suredly we'll not be disposed to say so any harsh things, no matter how our favorites may fare. The Release of Old Sport Galvin.

In the general shakeup, and a shakeup that public opinion has clamored for for a long time, our dear old friend Galvin has een released and has gone to St. Louis. here is not a person in Allegheny county departure of Jimmy more than He has certainly been one of the most faithful and one of the best workers the club has ever had. While scores of younger players have fallen by the unable to bear the brunt of ttle, Jimmy, like the sturdy old oak, has pessinily weathered all the storm and thstood all the onslaughts that have been made on him. A more honest player or a en released and what can we do about it? Nothing illegal has been done, and it would has been transacted. Galvin has bet himself financially, and the local club helped him to do this. Doubtless Captain Burns is working with the object of getting a good team together for the second season the year, and it is only tair to await re At any rate I'm sure we can all wish Galvin the best possible success in St. Louis. There is a deal of good work in Jimmy yet, ill be surprised if many teams do not find it out.

If the club gets Terry, Donovan and Genins and if Ehret is all right this week we will have almost a new team. As to what these players will do I have nothing Terry has been a good man and is yet capable of pitching a very effective his form or not is another matter. Taking both men at their best it would seem diffi-cult to choose between Terry and Galvin. um inclined to favor the chances of the atter but both of them have been so long before the public that it is problematical as

The best of reports are current regarding Donovan, and if he is the player that some ndges claim he is, he is just the man for he Pittsburg team. Genins has yet to be tried in the League. But what the team needs most is pitchers and the sooner we get them the better. Mark Baldwin is "run down" at present. He tells me his arm is all right, but that he simply cannot command speed enough. With a few days' rest he is confident of being all right again. For three or four weeks Baldwin was worked extremely hard. If he could regain his form and the other pitchers get into line depend upon it the Pittsburg team would soon pass many teams in the race.

Meeting of the League Magnates There was little or nothing of the sensational character done at the magnates meet-ing last Monday at New York, at least as far as is publicly known. League magnates are proverbial for their silence on vital matters; they are the most evasive people mide: the sun, and when it is neces-sary many of them do not stop at misrepre-True, they have their but interests at stake and often it is good busi-ness policy for them to withhold certain facts from the public. But in the instance Monday's meeting I am informed by gentleman who was there, that nothing was one outside what has been publicly announced in the newspapers. There was one very important fact in-

lorsed by all at the meeting, viz., that baseball so far this season has been a financial failure. The Boston representatives pointed this out beyond a doubt. Of course wet weather has had something to do with this failure, but I still cling to the notion that the 12-club League monopoly has also contributed to it. Once more I repeat that the organization is founded on a bad principle and that being so, we cannot expect good and lasting results. I have an idea that when the fall comes there will be more of a financial fallure than now and I also still cling to the notion that several magnates are tired of the monopolistic arrange ment. The very people are finding fault with it who have it in their power to kill it and it is nonsense talking about any ar-rangement that may have been made to continue it for ten years. Just as sure as we live it will not last ten years and that is

The season so far has been so much of failure that the clubs have now to be levied 121/2 per cent on their receipts instead of 10 per cent. This is because notes are becoming due relative to the Indianapolis arrange ment, and they must be met. The general expectations, hence the increased levy. It is pleasurable to note that the Pittsburg club has kept up its financial fame. Had all the clubs contributed as much to the general fund as the Pittsburg cinb has done o extra tax would have been needed. This is one of the blessings Pittsburg receives

At the meeting it was also decided that

each club should only carry 13 men. This resolve is in strict accordance with the general mechanical structure of the League. The tendency is to kill all that old spirit of competition which has done more than anything else to popularize baseball. Sometimes I am inclined to think that it has done all. It is something very curious to find nowadays that the officials of a club are not to be the sole judges of the players are not to be the sole judges of the players they want. A gentleman outside the club is to determine this point for them. This arrangement is based entirely on the assumption that the outsider knows more about what is good for the club than those who have their money invested in the club, and who manage the club. So far this arrangement has been a failure and it will continue to be so.

We are told that this plan is to keep down expenses and equalize the merits of

down expenses and equalize the merits of the team. The latter is almost impossible, and as far as keeping down expenses is con-cerned, that may be accomplished, but recerned, that may be accomplished, but receipts are being kept down at the same time. The long and short of it is that mechanical baseball is not designed to be successful. If a club can afford to retain 14 players why in the name of common sense should it be compelled to have only 13? Is not this mechanically weakening teams? And is not the object of all to try and make baseball better? The whole trouble is the result of too many clubs being in an organization and the tellenders are so far in the receiver at the mean reason of the receivers to make their americance in the race. rear as to make their appearance in the race

at all ridiculous.

Combinations to further financial interests is all right if carried on within certain limits, but when it comes down to the theory of trying to make us all alike, it is a failure. Good and generous competition is the great hope of baseball as well as many other

There was another plan to curtail expenses tacitly indorsed by the League magnates and that was to reduce the salaries of players. One is forced to smile whenever the plan is mentioned because it has been dealt with so often and so * foolishly that one is inclined to think there is little oueness about it when it is brought to the front. Doubtless all the magnates would like to have the salaries of players reduced, but the truth is they cannot trust them-selves. They have played fast and loose with each other on the question so often that it would be strange if they would try it again. Why, the Eastern League and Western League have the limitation of sal-Not long ago the Western League club signed a Pittsburg player for more than the rule would permit. The player signed a contract for the limit, but had another agreement by which he was to receive certicit its and the same and the same agreement by which he was to receive certicity.

made in baseball there were none of thes fossilized and stupid rules or limitation in existence. Everything was a contest bag chances or prize-package luck.

The officials of the Boston club com plained at the late meeting that their salary list was so big that they wanted the visit-ing clubs' shares of the receipts cut down. But I would like to ask if there would have been such a strong and attractive team in Boston if the salary list had not been so big? I think there would not. The best players will always command big salaries despite

any rules made to the contrary.

The National League was prosperous when it was unhampered. While enemies have railed it and somewhat changed its course, its own conduct has been its most in-jurious blow. It allowed three or four bankrupt clubs to take possession of it at Indianapolis, even paid these clubs to reap the benefits of its prestige and the genius that had built it. To-day that League or the remnant of it is saddled with the evils of that serious blunder.

Something About Sunday Cycling. Amid all the noise and hypocritical cant about Sunday observance it may be inter-esting to mention the fact that in old con-servative England the wheelmen had a gigantic Sunday service in the open air and were preached to by no less a dignitary than the Bishop of Newcastle-on-Tyne. The affair, and a handsome sum of money in the way of collections was realized for charitable purposes. There were about 4,000 bi-cyclists in line and after they had dismounted they took a very enthusiastic part in the religious service. Here is what an llegal has been done, and it would in the religious service. Here is what an onable to say that anything unfair English authority says about the gather-"Had anyone ventured to prophesy seve

or eight years ago that cycling would ever become as popular as it is at the present time, he would have been set down as a harmless lunatic. Of course, the introduc-tion of the safety bicycle has had much to do with the rapid growth of cycling as a pastime, and had this class of machine not een invented it is not too much to say that housands who now pedal gaily all over the ountry would never have known the delights accruing from the ownership of a 'whirling wheel.' Carping critics there have always been, and we suppose always will be, who will not allow themselves to see beyond their noses. Cy clists have been subjected to as great as amount of imbecile cant as any class, but as a rule they have treated such inanity with the contempt it deserved, and have gone on their way as if it had not been uttered. Many puritanical people there are, how ever, who have not objected to cycling or week days, but have not scrupled to pour their vials of wrath upon those poor benighted heathens who went in for Sunday cycling. Such persons forget that the great body of wheelmen have not the necessar body of wheelmen have not the necessary time to indulge in long rides during the week, or if they have, their bodies are so wearied with arduous toil that they are compelled to rest themselves at home.

Hence it naturally comes about that Sur day is the day for cyclista." Fred Johnson's Training Methods. Everything is going smoothly on for the attle between Fred Johnson and Dixon Latest reports from the East have Johnson the favorite, and the contest promises to be a great one. The Englishman has quite a different method of training from methods practiced here. He works more in a day than an ordinary American pugilist does in two days. An Eastern writer who recently risited Johnson thus speaks of his training

"The work done by Johnson would brea "The work done by Johnson would break the hearts of the majority of American fighters, and some of the hardest tasks im-posed upon him are those which compel him not to do certain things. There are many things he does not do which local lights of the ring do and believe unbarmful. He has not smoked since he started to prepare for the mill, and, more than that, he will sit in a room or in a group where smoking is being indulged in. He arises at 6 o'clock every morning and retires at 9:30 o'clock at night, and during the 15 hours and 36 minutes his every move is regulated by a timetable. Fifteen minutes before 7 o'clock in the morning Johnson has a cup o'clock in the morning Johnson has a cup of hot tea with an egg in it, at 7 o'clock he starts on a four-mile walk, at 8:15 he is at breakfast, at 9:30 A. M. he is taking a sweat, at noon he has a bath, and so it goes all the day. If from any cause Rowlands detains him for five minutes, Johnson reminds him that time flies, and Benny has to get a move on him. If dinner is late or an objectionable person is near him, Johnson gives Rowlands the office and makes his escape. Not that he is cranky, for he is not, he is simply careful.

for he is not, he is simply careful.

"As an evidence of the care he takes to prevent accidents may be instanced his manner of drinking his daily allowance of Bass's ale. He never uses a glass, but drinks from the bottle, and insists that the cork be pulled in his presence. It is not that he is suspicious of any of those around him, or of mine host Stubenbord's hand-some bartender, but he exercises the care because he considers an ounce of prevention worth a pound of cure."

Fitzsimmons' Refusal to Fight Chornsk Nobody could be surprised on Thursday when they read in THE DISPATCH that
Fitzsimmons declined to fight Joe Chovnski for a purse of \$15,000. The Australian
stated emphatically that he would not go
out of his class except to fight Corbett. That may be a little surprising and the statement is sure to set almost all the patrons of boxing to talking.
This statement made by Fitzeim

tain "expenses!" And so it has ever been, and let me say that when most money was weights of the Fitzsimmons class are not plentiful, and it will be difficult to satisfy Pritzsimmens about a middleweight. Could Pritchard be induced to come over, a con-test between him and the Australian would certainly be an attractive one.

Corbett is now in active training for his corpect is now in active training for his proposed fight, and it is safe to say that he and his party mean to fight. During the last few days there were one or two suspicious features, but they have disappeared and I really believe that Corbett is as anxious for the contest as Sullivan. True, it is a long way off yet, and it may be that both Corbett and Sullivan will have much trouble in training during the ways was ther. In in training during the warm weather. In this Corbett should have much the best of

it, as he is in much the better condition to start with. PRINGLE. MORE LIQUOR REMONSTRANCES

rovided for by the Action of the C. T. U. at Scottdale,

At the sixth annual convention of the C. was so far overcome by the gases which it T. A. U. of the Diocese of Pittsburg, at still exhaled as to be with difficulty re-Scottdale last Tuesday, 27 societies, with a membership of 1,275, were represented. This showed an increase of five societies and 461 members. J. A. Weldon, Chief Organizer, reported the holding of eight public meetings, at which about 3,000 pledges were administered. Among the re-

liquor traffic and seek a more becoming oc-cupation. It urges members to go into court and remonstrate against Catholic ap-plicants, this being in the judgment of the assembly the only practical way in which the suggestion of the Third Ecumenical

the suggestion of the Third Ecumenical Council can be made-effective.

The election for officers resulted in the choice of Rev. M. A. Lambing, of Scott-dale, President; Mr. W. H. Griffin, of Pittsburg, Vice President; Miss Mary J. Doherty, of Pittsburg, Secretary, and Mr. J. Hensler, of Irwin, Treasurer. Messra. W. H. Griffin, Joseph A. McNamee and Miss N. Neumont were amounted delegates. Miss N. Neumont were appointed delegate to the National Convention at Indianapoli Miss N. Neum in August. Addresses were delivered by Reva Lambing, Sheedy and Canevin, and Mesers. Weldon, McNamee and Sugart.

WE PROVOKED MUCH LAUGHTER

Forgetful Judge Startles an Auon Remembering His Change,

Judge Austin Yates, of Schenectady ., is one of the most absent-minded of men, says the New York Recorder. He came down here not a great while ago and visited a theater where a most emotional, sensa-tional and affecting melodrama was in progress. He had a friend with him and he aid down a \$20 bill at the box offic to purhase two tickets. The man behind the little hole tossed the pasteboards out and \$17 in change. Intent upon what he was going to see the Judge very naturally seized the tickets and went on his way rejoicing, leav-ing the balance of the \$20 bill behind. He and his friend had seats in the midst of a remarkably select company, the play was enjoyable, and the Judge, who is nothing if not earnest, sat there spellbound. At last the villain in the play said to one of his partners in crime, and with a hard look applicable to the stage:
"How much money does the wretch

want?"
The word "money" brought the Judge's thoughts back to the box office and to the change he had left lying there. Forgetting where he was and thinking for the instant that the question had been applied to him, he slapped his knee and fairly shouted:
"Seventeen dollars, by the Lord Harry!"
The effect on the audience can be imagined, but never described, and nothing can induce that villain to recite the lines.

agined, but never described, and nothing can induce that villain to recite the lines wherein money appears, for with all an actor's superstition he imagines that the Judge's inopportune although p at remark has given him bad luck forever.

A Seigning Star of Many Yours Says That

No Professional Kisses From Choice, "Nobody on the stage," said an old acress, who used to be a reigning star many years ago, "neither man nor woman, kisses from choice. It least I have never known it to be so. It is not a pleasant operation, no matter how much the people like one another. They are both covered with

another. They are both covered with paint, grease, and powder, and the contact of the two faces, or even the lips, is unusually unglessant.

"Any sort of an actor or actress, if they know anything of their art, can simulate kissing quite as effectively as if the kiss were real. No matter how much one is excited by the same, a kiss invariably spoils the glamour of the actress. It dispels the illusion, and brings one back to earth.

"On that ground alone I always object to being kissed on the stage, even beyond the paint and grease idea. Actresses who consent to being kissed on the stage, must want to be kissed very badly—that's my experience."

WAR DANGEROUS NOV

me implies that, in his estimation, Choynski is a better man than Corbett, because when \$15,000 are at stake Fitz is not the man to let it go by default if he has a chance to get it. It is likely that Fitzsimons prefers to face a man like Corbett to a man like Choynski because of their different styles of fighting. If in front of Choynski, the Australian would not be allowed a second's rest, while Corbett's is Modern Equipments Make a Tremendous Killing Inevitable.

of Choynaki, the Australian would not be allowed a second's rest, while Corbett's is similar to that of Firstimmons, and he Corbett, is not the punisher that Choynaki ia. True, many people will think that Fitssimmons is soting inconsistently by re-fusing to meet Choynaki and offering to meet Corbett if the laster defeats Sullivan; PUMES TO PUT ARMIES TO SLEEP.

Explosives by Means of Which One Man Could Destroy a Big City.

KILLING SOLDIERS THREE MILES AWAY

Whoever It was, whether Blaine or Harison, that kept this country out of war also defeat Fitzsimmons.

There is a man who wants to fight Fitzsimmons at 158 pounds, and he is Ed Smith. He made a draw with Choynski not long ago, and that ought to be sufficient guarantee of his worth to meet Fitzsimmons when the latter won't meet Choynski. I am strongly of opinion that Smith would give Fitzsimmons a good fight; in fact, Smith made an excellent stand against Jackson for five rounds. Smith assures me that he thinks he can defeat Fitzsimmons and is willing to fight him, the winner to take all with Chile, the failure of a fight was a great disappointment to experts in warfare all over the world, who vainly sigh for a conflict that will afford some sort of test of the value of modern naval and military methods. There has been no battle on the sea since the days of wooden battleships, and rapidfiring weapons, fish torpedoes, high ex-plosives, submarine destroyers and other devices for scientific and wholesome killing willing to fight him, the winner to take all and the loser nothing. That surely is fair enough, and it shows that Smith does not have had no chance for a practical trial.

The United States Government is taking active part-particularly of late in the line of strategic ballooning-in the experiments want to make any money simply on the reputation of Fitzsimmons. The matter is worthy the attention of the Olympic Club. which all civilized and Christian nations are engaged with-for the purpose of dis-Another Great Disappointment.

The Olympic club will have to select somebody to meet Fitssimmons if the third fight for the September week is to be a go, and Smith is just as likely an opponent as anybody. There were hopes of Pritchard or O'Brien coming here, but since the fight between these two Englishmen has been declared off there is no likelihood of their coming for some time. O'Brien was overovering more effective means for wiping out hostile armies and fleets. While busy with smokeless powders, the chief object of which is to make the foe visible, the War Department has been keeping an eye upon the "smoke grenades" that are now exciting attention in England. They are filled coming for some time. O'Brien was over-taken by "sickness," another way of stating he had no chance to win. His backers were compelled to forfeit about \$3,000. Pritchard, with chemical substances which, on explo sion, produce clouds of dense black smoke, and are designed to be carried in advance according to arrangements, is to fight Jim Hail and if these two men fight, the public will then have some kind of an idea as to what kind of a man Hall is. He is under one of the best tutors in the world to-day—Charley Mitchell, and if he can do anything at all Mitchell will tall him the heart way. by skirmishers and thrown so as to concess the troops following.

Illuminating Shells and Stinkpots.

Not less novel and remarkable are the lluminating bombs which are being tested by the Italians. One of them, cast among he enemy at night, will burst and immediately light up the darkness with a power of 100,000 candles. One of the most extraor dinary of new inventions in warfare is the French explosive called "melinite," which is not only effective for rending and destroying when thrown in a bomb, but also serves a purpose similar to that of the "ktinkpots" of long ago. These latter, supposed to have been originated by the Saracens during the Middle Ages, were utilized as late as the last century by the British, French and Spanish. Smashed among the enemy they set free volumes of poisonous and asphyxiating gases.

Melinite is not only three times as powerful as gunpowder, but it has the great advantage of being partial and the bandle.

erful as gunpowder, but it has the great advantage of being entirely safe to handle. Its base is a coal tar product termed picric acid, and it has about the consistency of molasses, being poured into shells and hardening. The fumes liberated by the bursting of one of these bombs are most deadly. Not long ago, for the purpose of experiment, a single one was fired at a vessel on which had been placed a number of sheep and goats. All of the animals not killed by the tragments of the exploded shell were suffocated to death. One day a French workman, digging out of the ground a melinite bomb that had been fired three days before, was so far overcome by the gases which it

Putting a Whole Army to Sleep. The object of civilized warfare being not to kill but to disable or capture the adversary, it has been suggested that shells, instead of being loaded with destructive and deadly explosives, should be filled with powerful though harmless drugs, which on hearting would spread a sleep-producing ports of the different committees the most noticeable was that from Joseph A. Mc-Namee, Chairman of the Literary Committee. It showed an uninterrupted publication of Total Abstinence news items and the circulation of 1,910 Catholic school children's pledge carda.

A resolution was adopted referring to the recommendation of the Council of Baltimore, urging all Catholics to quit the persed in the latter and hang in a cloud about the enemy, neither rising in the air nor falling to the ground.

High explosives, hitherto untried in

either military or naval contests, will play a large and important part in the warfare of the future. The most powerful at pres-ent known is "explosive gelatine," being 15 times as strong as gunpowder. It is made by dissolving gun-cotton in nitro-glycerine, the preparation having the consistency of honey. Unfortunately, it is very unsafe stuff to use in battle, because a bullet strik-ing it will set it off by concussion. No explosive is good for fighting purposes that can be touched off by shock or otherwise than by actual contact with fire.

Mixing Chemicals During Flight A novel kind of bomb is filled with what the inventor calls "hellofite." The two chemical ingredients, bluitro-benzole and nitric acid, are in separate glass vessels, which are broken when the shot is fired, their contents being mixed together by the rapid revolution of the shell and exploded by a time fuse. Wonderful accounts are given of the havor created by the bursting of projectiles of this description. Up to the present time no method of throwing high-power explosives from guns by means of gunpowder has been proved successful, although one scientific gentleman has wasted \$300,000 of Unele Sam's money in experiments which only resulted in burst-ing many valuable cannon. However, trials that are being conducted under Government auspices with the new mixture termed "emmensite" seem likely to solve this problem. Until now only pneumatic guns have been found available for such

purposes.

Flying machines for use in war have en Flying machines for use in war have engaged no little attention of late on the part of inventors. Maxim, the designer of the famous gun, claims to have produced one which can be controlled. He declares that he can fill his serial car with explosives and hover in it over the city of London, holding that great metropolis at ransom to the extent of as many million of pounds as he chooses to mention. he chooses to mention

Holding Up a Big City.

Thus situated he can announce his terms by dropping a small package containing a statement of them and his ultimatum of "Cash or Crash." His contrivance is a cylinder of aluminum containing a three-fourths vacuum, its collapse being pre-vented by strong ribs inside. It is pro-pelled and steered by electric gear, and is further sustained and balanced by the wings of a great acroplane, with an automatic arrangement of a compensatory nature that brings the machine immediately back to the horisontal when it tends to vary therefrom. The War Department has been recently conducting experiments with balloons for military purposes. It will exhibit at the Columbian Exposition one of its new "baltrains," consisting of three wagons One of the wagons carries a balloon packed in a basket, while the other two convey cylinders charged with hydrogen gas. When it is desired to send up the balloon, it is taken out of the basket, connected with one or more of the cylinders, and is ready. Talking to the Clouds.

It attains an elevation of 2,000 feet, remaining attached to the earth by a wire rope through which a copper wire runs. The copper wire connects a telephone in the balloon-car with another telephone on the ground, so that direct communication is maintained. If desired, the telephone maintained. If desired, the telephone wire may be continued to the headquarters of the commanding General miles away. Meanwhile the observers in the balloon-oar can overlook the position and intrenchments of the enemy, being a safe distance from the hostile lines. Sketch-maps they can send down by means of the wire rope, A plan recently suggested is to send up small captive balloons carrying nothing but photographic cameras which could be worked automatically from the ground. EVENTS OF THE DAY

They would be allowed to drift over the fort floations of the foe, each one taking a series of pictures of whatever was beneath.

Rapid-firing guns are attracting more at-Rapid-firing guns are attracting more attention just now than any other development of the science of warrare. The latest and most admirable weapon of this sort is the invention of Mr. Maxim. It stands on a pivot and is ranged entirely by one man, who points the nicely balanced instrument in whatever direction he desires. He has simply to aim, inasmuch as the gun fires itself, throwing a continual stream of projectiles like water from a hose. The Celebration at the Home of the Percys and Their History.

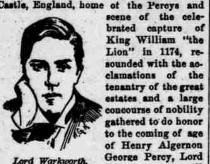
MME. BERNHARDT'S GREAT RIVAL

Danger of a Massacre of Christians by th Restless Bedouins.

ANNIE BESANTS DAUGHTER WEDDED and rifie bullets issue from the mussle at the rate of 900 a minute. Another pattern projects 50 explosive shells per minute, each weighing a pound, while still another throws six 100-pound shells a minute. In order that there may be no pause in the continuous storm of bullets or shells sent forth by these astonishing machines, ammunition for them is furnished on shipboard by an endless leather band furnished at intervals with hooks, which reaches from the magazine to the main deck. By this means one man can supply a constant stream of cartridges.

The likelihood seems to be that rapid-fire guns will before long practically superceede the great cannon of the old style, whichhave grown to be so gigantic as to be unwieldy. They are much cheaper also. A 110-ton gun costs \$85,000. Its average life is only 95 shots, which means that it is worthless after it has fired that number of projectiles. On this basis of reckoning, each shot costs about \$900, without counting the powder and projectile, which cost \$750 more.

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.] A week or so ago famous old Alnwick Castle, England, home of the Percys and



George Percy, Lord Warkworth, who will

all probability be Duke of Northumberland some day. As a matter of course, the youthful lord has really no history beyond that attending the average young man who has spent the most of his life at school, but it is always interesting to chronicle events pertaining to such a powerful house as that of the Percys. Their history begins, as far as record goes,

more. Sixteen hundred and fifty dollars a pop is a good deal to pay. It is true that when a missile from such a weapon hits anything the latter is likely to be seriously affected. One experimental shot with a 110-ton gun sent the projectile through 20 inches of solid steel, 8 inches of wrought iron, 20 feet of solid oak, 5 feet of granite, 11 feet of concrete and 4 feet of brick back of all this. The striking energy of the conical bullet amounted to 54,320 foot-tons, which was equivalent to the power necessary to lift five giant ships of the size of the steamer of New York one foot out of the water. It will be remembered that the in the first quarter of the tenth century, when Geoffrey, son of Mainfred, a Danish chieftain, assisted Rollo subjugating Normandy, and a family name from the called Percy in that principality. A descendant was William de Percy, who was distinguished by the euphonious title of "Alsgernon," which is at present spelled and pronounced "Algernon," meanspelled and pronounced "Algernon," meaning William, Henry or George with the whiskers, as the case may be. The twelfth Lord Percy was made Earl of Northumberland the day King Richard II. was crowned. It was his eldest son Harry, who has been so widely celebrated by historians and story tellers under the name of Hotspur. What English boy, or American either, has not heard of Chevy Chase? In fact the history of the majority of the Percys reads like a wonderful story book. Certain it is, that no fsmity name in all England recalls so much that is interesting. much that is interesting.

in accuracy is very great and the velocity of the projectile is so far increased that the latest pattern of weapon will kill a man at a distance of three miles. So much greater is The Claims of a Trunk-Maker. the penetrating power of the smaller bullet that it will go through the bodies of four men in a row when fired from a distance of In reading over the accounts of the Wark-worth birthday celebration it does not appear that any of the descendants of the This was ascertained by the French, who, famous Percy claimant, "The Trunk-maker," were among the invited guests. Joceline, for the purpose of accurate experiment, stood up four dead men in a line and prac-ficed upon them. Another advantage of the new departure is that one soldier can carry as many as 160 rounds of carridges. the eleventh earl, married the youngest daughter of the Earl of Southampton, by whom he had no male issue. That the name might not die out, King Charles II. Last, but not least, the smaller bullets are much more humane for use in war. Indi-viduals wounded by them, if not killed outcreated his natural son by the Duchess of Cleveland, Earl and afterward Duke of Northumberland, although James Percy, a trunk-maker, very generally and clearly proved that he was the rightful heir, by descent from Sir Ingelram Percy, third son of the fifth earl. Notwithstanding the fact that Lord Chief Justice Hale announced in open court that he believed the claim to be legitimate "The Trunk-maker" was nonright, are likely to recover. During the late civil conflict in Chile an excellent op-portunity was afforded for comparing the relatively slight injuries inflicted by the new-fashioned projectiles when contrasted with the wounds caused by the bullets of legitimate "The Trunk-maker" was non-suited, and sentenced to wear a paper placard in Westminster Hall declaring him One of the most astonishing inventions of modern times is the new torpedo boat now undergoing trial at Detroit under the eyes "a false and impudent pretender to the earldom of Northumberland."

It is worthy of remark that the twentyfirst anniversary of a sprig of nobility should be made the subject of much attention

of Government experts. Readers of THE DISPATCH will remember that it fairly realizes the design of the imaginary "Nautilus" created by the fancy of Jules Verne. It is cigar-shaped, pointed at both ends, and has a small dome-like turret on top, through a glass in which the steersman looks along the level of the waves. While running thus the twin screws are driven by a steam engine. When the versal wiches to a steam engine. When the vessel wishes to and down the cigar boat goes beneath the water, which closes over it while it pursues its way at a depth of 10 feet or more. It death of the "strong, true can stay under water for half an hour com-fortably, the supply of air sufficing for that man, and wise length of time. While it is submerged the screws are run by batteries in which elecone, too." Dr. Thomas Arnold. tricity is stored by the steam engine. The interior is lighted by electricity.

A new kind of automatic torpedo, which of Rugby, which occurred during

should go by without the slightest notice and has been recently offered to the British Government. Its motive power is com-pressed air contained within it, and it is steered and controlled by means of an elec-As almost every boy knows, Dr. Arnold ha charge of the school during "Tom Brown's attendance there. That was some time be-tween 1828 and 1842. June 12 of the last named year the beloved headmaster passed away and was buried in the chancel of unseen. If the operator wishes to see just where it is on its course, he touches a button and it jumps out of the waves like a dolphin. The torpedo most favored by the Rugby chapel. A plain cross of gray marble marks the grave and a monument with his statue stands in one of the transcepts that heve been added to the structure since his dolphin. The torpedo most favored by the Navy Department is the invention of Captain Howell, U. S. N., described in THE DISPATCH. It is worked on the principle of the gyroscope, having a wheel which is spun up to a tremendous rate of speed before the torpedo is discharged from the gun. Owing to this device it maintains a perfectly straight course. The thouble with the celebrated Whitehead torpedo is that it is hard to guide and is very apt to go crooked.

death.

But although the great instructor has gone, almost all the old customs of the school of half a hundred years ago remain Regularly as ever, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, the cricket, foot-ball or hare and bounds contests take place. The old hostility between the different forms still continue, but in a lesser degree the bitter fights in which collar bones, arm and legs were often fractured having hap pily been done away with.

The Rival of Bernhardt. Although it is not yet absolutely certain



dramatic lights of equal brilliancy will not visit us next year we will have at least one great foreign star among us in the person of Mrs Bernard - Be ere, the famous rival of Bernhardt on the English stage. Her rendition of "La Tosca" is con-

idered fully equal to that of the celebrated French tragedienne. Mrs. Bernard-Beere is a tall, dignified woman of handsome presence. At home she is one of the great social lights and during her coming visit her first-to this country, where her fame has preceded her, she will meet with a much faver in society as the Kendals, per-haps more, as Mrs. Bernhard-Beere enjoys even greater social distinction in her own land than do the famous couple who have ust left us.
At present she is in Australia, where she

Melbourne a few months ago portions of the town were decorated and a chartered vessel with city officials on board went

Those restless beings, the Bedouins of the El Hejas district, in Arabia, are in revolt and threatening, among others, Jeddah, or Juddah, Jiddah, Djiddah or Djeddah—as you may choose to spell it—one of the prin-cipal cities of the Red Sea coast, and the principal landing place of the pilgrims to Mecca. The population of the town amounts to about 30,000 souls, of varied nationalities. They are generally of most fanatical disposition, and will slaughter their enemies, the Christians, on the slightest provocation. The latter had a taste of their burstlifer in 1858 when under the est provocation. The latter had a taste of their brutality in 1858, when under the pretext of revenging a supposed limit to the Ottoman flag, the pagan population fell upon the Christians in the town and massa-ered them almost to a man. It is feared that in one the Bedouin rebellion continues

the Christian quarter of Jeddah will be the first to suffer. Perhaps it is not generally known that "our Mother Eve" is supposed to be buried at Jeddah. Near what is called the Medina gate are the Turkish barracks, and just

dina gate are the Turkish barracks, and just beyond these is the famous holy place of Jeddah, surrounded by the principal cemetery of the town. The tomb is walled, about 200 paces long and 15 broad, and is supposed to represent the dimensions of the body. At the head is a small pavilion, where gifts are received, and a little more than half way down is a tiny chapel containing a black stone known to the faithful as El-Surrah, the navel. This place was mentioned by Edrisi, the famous Arabian geographer, about 800 years ago, but aside from the black stone nothing else appears to be of any great antiquity. of any great antiquity.

The Daughter of Annie Besant. It was not generally noted in the newspapers that Miss Mabel Emily, the only

daughter of Miss Annie Besant, was married in London a couple of weeks ago to Mr. Ernest Scott, estates and a large a young gentle-concourse of nobility man of decided gathered to do honor literary attainto the coming of age | ments, who is of Henry Algernon about to settle in Australia with his young and pretty wife. The bride's fa-

mous mother's antipathy to es-tablished forms Miss Besant. of religious belief was manifested in the wedding ceremony, being performed by one of the government officials at the Marylebone Registry Office, without the assistance of a minister of any denomination. The bride is a beautiful girl and strongly resembles her mother in feature as well as in mental makeup. W. G. KAUFMANN. makeup.

THE CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL Leading Lights of the Church Are

List of Lecturers. Among the lecturers who have volumteered their services for the Catholic summer school at New London, Conn., mention of which was made in THE DISPATCH last week, are G. P. Lathrop, G. M. Searle, C. S. P.; A. P. Dough, C. S. P.; Eliza Allen Starr, Dennis T. O'Sullivan, S. J.; E. A. Higgins, S. J.; Rev. Hugh J. Henry, Cornelius O'Leary, Charles G. Herberman, J. A. Mooney, Mary Elizabeth Blake, Thomas J. Shahan, P. A. Halpin, S. J.; J. A. Zohm, C. S. C.; Charles Warren Stoddard, John Walsh, H. J. Henser, M. J. Lavelle, Bishop H. Gabriele, M. J. Morris, Rev. Rebert Seton, D. D., Rev. Walter Elliott and Rev. J. I. Laughlin, D. D.

J. I. Laughlin, D. D.

The admission to the full course is fixed at \$5, while any set of lectures in the series may be heard for \$2.

New London, Conn., has been chosen as a temporary location for the school, and the commodious Opera House of that town will sefford ample and airs constant. afford ample and airy quarters. The num-ber of persons who have already signified their intention to take the course places the result of the venture beyond doubt. Many result of the venture beyond doubt. Many Pittsburg and Western Pennsylvania people will take their summer outing in this way. Mr. Joseph A. McNamee has been appointed on the Committee of Arrangements for this section of the State and is laboring hard for the success of the school. If the venture proves successful this year a permanent location will be selected and another Chantauque established. Rev. M. M. other Chautauqua established. Rev. M. M. Sheedy, of Pittsburg, is President.

THE ORIGIN OF THE TERM STRIKE. Before the Era of Trade Unions It Meant to

Begin or Quit Work at a Certain Time, This term seems to be one of those which, without any definite origin, such as, for instance, the word "boycott" had, has grown into its present use by a process of adaption, the course of which was probably as follows:

In all climes and ages the hours of labor in gangs or squads have been marked off by or clockwork. In mediaval England the or clockwork. In medieval England the town clock, or, in the country, the monastery bell, gave the signal for commencing or ending work, and from this arose the north and east country sayings, "I strike work at such an hour," and "I knock off at so and so," which were in use before the days of trade unionism. Thus the welcome troke which told that toil was over became associated with the voluntary stoppage of work, and "to strike" was made aynony-mous with the action of putting down tools on the stroke of the hour for stopping. From this stage to the use of the word to express a general cessation of work for a definite object was of course only a step. That the term, as signifying the substitu tion of rest for action, is quite classical, and not merely trade slang, may be seen from

"Waving her myrtle wand the strikes a universal peace through sea and land" AN INTERESTING DIPLOMAT.

Short Sketch of One of the Best-Known and Most 'dored Men in Europe. M. de Giers, the most interesting personality in diplomatic Europe, although a Russian by birth, is by extraction a Swede, and commenced his public career some 35 years ago as secretary to a Russian Consulate. The first diplomatic post occupied by De Giers was that of secretary to the Ambassa-

Giers was that of secretary to the Ambassador at Constantinople. In this position he
displayed such remarkable capacity that
rapid promotion resulted.

From that time he has done nothing but
rise, and was Minister Plenipotentlary at
some five or six places before he came back
for good to Russia. In 1876 the direction
of foreign affairs in St. Petersburg was altogether confided to him, although Prince
Gortchakoff nominally held office for some
time affarward. During the less three Gortchakoff nominally held office for some time afterward. During the last three years of the reign of the late Czar, Alexander II., M. de Giers was constantly at his elbow, and accompanied him on all his journeys, indeed it is a wonder that he was not with the unfortunate Emperor when the latter was blown up by the Nihilists.

His agreeable and accommodating manners have endeared him to the present Czarına, and he is also a favorite of the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Czar

Prince and Princess of Wales. The Czar garely does anything without consulting him, and as it is known that his sympathi are very French he is adored in Paris.

BEECHER'S ONLY PORM

t Was a Love Missive to His Sweetheart, Who Always Hept the Verses Sacred. During the days of Henry Ward Beecher's ourtship it is related by his wife that he nce "dropped into poetry," and wrote a few lines of verse, teeming with affection for his sweetheart. But the verses were always kept sacred by Mrs. Beecher, as they are at the present day, and nothing can win them from her. One day Mr. and Mrs. Beecher were in the office of Robert Bon-

"Why don't you write a poem, Bee said the astute publisher.
"He did once," admitted Mrs. Be and immediately Mr. Bonner's eyes

"Recite it for me, won't you, Mrs. Beecher?" he asked.

But the eyes of the great preacher were riveted on his wife, and she knew that he

meant silence.

"Come," said the persistent publisher,
"I'll give \$5,000 if you will recite that
poem to me," addressing Mrs. Beecher.

"Why, it ran—," began the preacher's

wife.
"Eunice," simply said Mr. Beecher.
And although Robert Bonner offered to
double the sum first offered he never got
the poem from Mrs. Beecher, and no one
bas since been a whit more successful.

SPREAD OF LEPROSY

Need of More Stringent Laws Providing for Its Prevention.

DANGER OF TRAVEL IN CUBA.

The Disease Circulated by Means of Paper

Money and Otherwise.

TREATMENT OF LEPERS IN SCOTLAND

Considerable is being said just now as to leprosy. Louisiana is preparing to enact a law to prevent the spread of the dread disesse, and it is a matter of congratulation to Pennsylvania that their State Board of Health recently sent to the medical profession circulars making inquiries for the purpose of legislation.

Attention was recently called to the actual danger of the disease getting a foot-hold in Pittsburg by Dr. W. H. Daly. In a paper read before the Allegheny Medical Society, not so very long ago, he said it was needless to point out that from Pitteburg alone there are at least 50 persons who visit Havana, Cuba, during every winter, and from Pennsylvania there are probably

An eminent dermatologist and valued friend, Dr. L. Duncan Bulkley, of New York, had recently expressed doubts before the New York Academy of Medicine, as to the contagiousness of leprosy, and Dr. Daly read the published paper with some apprehension as to the effect of the expressions of so distinguished an authority spon the profession, and there were some statements made by the doctor that oughs to receive further discussion. Dr. Daly hen went on to prove the infectious character of the disease. For all practical and hygienic purposes, he added, it is quite needless to differentiate between contagion and infection. Sufficient for either question, if admitted, is segregation, and other quarantine measures to stamp out the die-

Pittaburg Travelers in Danger. The laws concerning isolation of lepers in

Havana are disgustingly and perilously lax, the doctor said. Many years ago there was a wealthy leper who died in Havana and who endowed a hospital for these unfortunates. As a part of that hospital there is a spacious shrine, or church, where inmate lepers and outside citizens meet Sunday after Sonday to worship. True, the lepers are not allowed outside the iron gratings of the porch, but they sit inside in crowds and traffic in the closest possible proximity, and talk at will with their friends and loungers on the spacious steps, through the iron

Little children in crowds play about them on the steps and witness the public swim-ming of the borses in the surf in front of the leper hospital. During several of the doctor's visits ball games were in progress before the hospital, and crowds as lookers-on swarmed upon the hospital steps. The public is admitted to worship in the lepers

"At my visits," said the doctor, "the lepers gathered around me closely, and many offered freely to exchange their small and filthy paper money for silver, all will-ing to submit to any professional examina-tion in their earnest desire to get relief. It is needless to say that the infected paper money finds its way into the pockets of the general public, and becomes a tertile source of contagion and infection."

Turned White by the Disease Dr. Daly had been interested in the case of Joseph Miller, one of the survivors of the massacre of the crew of the filtbustering ship, Virginius, in 1872, who was a leper innate of the hospital. At the time of his rescue, he was a hale and hearty dark mulatto, but 13 years of leprovy had turned him white; it has also made him handless, footless rightless necessary it has left him. footless, sightless, noseless; it has left him without ears; it has left him without what would be recognized as a human voice; it without hope in life; a mere thing, whom to look at is to make the stoutest heart

shudder; whom to touch is to take the greatest possible risk of a contagion that is sure to destroy. Whatever be the pathology of leprosy, there can be no doubt that it is a disease af-fecting nutrition, and which does its deadly work by absorption or ulcerative absorp-tion of the tissues. For example, in the carly cases there will be seen on close in-spection a slight tumefaction of the skin and cellular tissue at a point on the ear, or nose, or limb. Later on there will be gradually encroaching constriction at or near the point, and a slow absorption or amputation of the member or part. In some other early cases there is a strange alteration in the countenance and plaques of skin on the face and body, altered and bleached,

or rendered livid by defective nutrition of ocal inflammation. Leprosy Once Raged in Scotland. Latitude seems to make no difference

From the tenth to sixteenth centuries So land suffered. It lingered in the northern islands of Scotland long after it had disap-peared from all other parts of Britain. An order of knighthood—the Knights of Saint Lazarus-was instituted about the time of David L, for the care of lepers. Knights of this order are said to have been common in Scotland and France. What kind or extent of power these knights were allowed to exercise over these knights were allowed to exercise over the lepers and leper houses, is not known. Every person seized with leprosy within the walls of a town was removed at once to the hospital. If he had nothing of his own a collection of 20 shillings was made for his behoof. He who shelpers was made to his behoof. tered or concealed a leper even for a single night was heavily fined. Some of the Scottish leper houses had large properties attached to them, and must have supported their inmates in all the comforts of which the unfortunates were capable.

A Leper Was Considered Dead. In Scotland a leper was held to be a man dead in law. He was incapable of inherit-ing, and lost all his civil privileges. On the day that he was put into the hospital the burial service was performed over him. A priest in surplice and stole went to the lepers and began the dismissal ceremony by exhorting him to suffer with patience the plague with which God had stricken him. He was then sprinkled with holy water and conducted to the church, funeral verses being chanted. Arrived in the church, the ordinary dress of the leper was taken off. He was then wrapped in a funeral pail and placed corpse-wise before the altar on two trestles, while the mass for the dead was sung over him. After this he was again sprinkled with holy water and led to

the hospital.

A clapper and "cop," or bell and dish, a stick, a cowl and a leper's dress were given him. Before leaving him the priest solemnly interdicted him from appearing in public without his leper's garb—from entering interdiction. tering inns, mills, churches and bake-houses—from touching children or giving them anything which he has touched—from-washing his hands or anything that pertained to him in the common fountains or streams—from touching in the market the goods which he wished to buy with any-thing but his stick—from eating or drinking with any others except lepers—from walking in narrow paths—from answering those
who spoke to him in the roads or streets,
except in a whisper, that they might not be
annoyed with his pestilent breath and, his
infectious smell. Last of all, the priest
closed the ceremony by casting a shovelful
of earth on the leper's body.

lifonso Will Never Receive a Spanking. The bringing up of the little King of Spain will probably be a matter of serious difficulty to his royal mother and her assistants as time goes on, for the person of a Spanish monarch is sacred, and it will be absolutely impossible to punish the sovereign for breaches of etiquette.